

## THE CALEDONIAN.



ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1871.

### Sgt. "Marching On."

Last week we announced the defeat of the southern army of France under the command of Gen. Chanzy. This army had advanced towards Paris with a comparatively feeble military force.

These had been gathered from all sections of the world—some were volunteers from the United States, but more of them were from Canada. It was called the Pontifical army, but it was without much efficiency, and the Pope evidently did not place much reliance upon its prowess.

Victor Emanuel, Emperor of Italy, and his subjects likewise, evicted Rome for an Italian capital. When Napoleon left the Pope to stand on his own bottom, Victor Emanuel embraced the opportunity to take temporal possession of the "eternal city." His subjects there—the people as he called them, and they claimed to be subjects of the Italian empire—enjoyed him to cover. He did so with the contrast. Here, in New England, this 23d day of January, we are without snow enough for sleighing in many places, and winter business—such as hawking wood and lumber upon runners—is almost entirely suspended. We have had very little sleighing this winter, and, with the exception of a few days, the temperature has been moderate, and at no time has the mercury fallen so low as in some places upon the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

In New England dwellings are constructed with care and in reference to all expectation of cold weather; but at the western and south, out-side of cities and the larger towns, less care, as all travelers have observed, has been taken in the erection of buildings so as to exclude the cold. Jack Frost can find his way into almost every corner of their houses. Nor do the people generally provide in advance an abundance of fuel. In the agricultural regions of the west it is not uncommon to see dwellings upon large farms without the sign of a woodshed, but if wood is seen it amounts to perhaps one-half or the fourth of a cord tipped up near the door of the house, and of their union with Italy. The vote was taken.

The king of Italy entered the city. The Pontifical army threatened resistance. They actually opened hostilities, or rather, while arms offered resistance. It was defeated, and it was reported the Pope advised desistance. Emanuel thereupon ordered a vote of the people of the city upon their neophytes, whom he saevocated, and of their union with Italy. The vote was taken.

It was nearly unanimous in the affirmative, more or less of the dignitaries of the church voting yes.

Rome then became in this formal manner, as it was before, a part and portion of the empire of Italy. The people of the city long borne with chafing and distract the rule of the head of the Romish church. They sighed for liberty and sang psalm when Emanuel gave it to them. The king of Italy, with great generosity, gave the Pope large latitude to exercise his spiritual authority, and he bestowed upon him a liberal annual revenue.

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### Why Is It?

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Upon the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome to aid him in his attempted invasion of Prussia, Napoleon ordered his troops from Rome to aid him in his attempt to invade Prussia. He had, by stationing a portion of his army in Rome, for the last sixteen years upheld the Pope in his temporal dominion, and of late years had kept the Indians from making the city the seat of empire, as they desired to do.

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